E.3.2 FACILITIES COMMON TO MULTIPLE PLUTONIUM DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES

Under the Preferred Alternative for surplus Pu disposition, the pit disassembly/conversion facility and the mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility could each be located at either Hanford, INEL, Pantex, or SRS and the Pu conversion facility could be located at Hanford or SRS. The amount of waste generated from the construction of these alternatives could be reduced by using existing facilities for portions of the operations. The next tier of NEPA review will examine locations for the selected alternatives including the use of existing facilities.

E.3.2.1 Pit Disassembly/Conversion Facility

The design of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would place great emphasis on the minimization of both liquid and solid wastes. Where generation of a waste could not be avoided, methods would be pursued to recycle the waste. In general terms, waste management of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would include waste handling and treatment operations for processing the various wastes in aqueous, organic liquid, or solid form generated directly from pit conversion/disassembly operations or from related site activities.

Table E.3.2.1–1 presents the estimated annual waste volumes during construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility. Waste management capabilities would be provided to monitor, treat, and handle radiological wastes, industrial and chemical wastes, as well as sanitary and stormwater wastes. The treated effluent from utility, process, and sanitary wastewater treatment would be reclaimed and used as cooling system makeup water. The radioactive and nonradioactive waste management facilities would be located in the Pu processing building. This building would have space for the following: unloading and disassembly of retired Pu pits, separating of the Pu and other components, and the required processing of wastes for ultimate disposal. The waste treatment processes would include assay examination, sorting, separation, concentration, size reduction, special treatment, and thermal treatment. The wastes would be converted to either water meeting effluent standards, grouted cement, or compacted solid waste as final form products for disposal. Waste treatment processing would also perform equipment and waste container decontamination operations.

Following receipt of the retired pits, the initial phase of the processing would be disassembly and conversion. The pits would be parted and the Pu extracted and converted into metal or oxide using hydriding technology. If metal product was required, then the hydride would be converted back to metal by dehydriding. If oxide product was required, the hydride would be converted to oxide. A passivation furnace would be used in this phase to convert glovebox sweepings and residues into a stable oxide. A packaging station would be provided to package product metal or oxide and remove it from the glovebox line. The next phase would be residue recovery. Pu-contaminated components, equipment, and residues would be processed to remove the Pu. In addition, Pu residues such as passivated sweepings, crucibles, and some turnings would be processed to recover Pu. Product oxide from the residue recovery would be transferred to the disassembly/conversion area for packaging.

The wastes generated from pit disassembly/conversion and residue recovery operations would consist of low-level, mixed low-level, TRU, and mixed TRU wastes. The LLW would consist of paper and surgeon's gloves that would be discarded inside the radioactive materials area but external to gloveboxes. The TRU waste would be waste generated internal to the gloveboxes and would consist of failed equipment, stainless steel hemishells, combustibles, HEPA filters, and used vacuum pump oil. The mixed TRU waste would be principally leaded gloves.

Waste management involves the collection, assaying, sorting, treatment, packaging, storing, and shipping of radioactive, hazardous, and mixed wastes from Pu operations, and hazardous and nonhazardous waste from the support facilities. Two main subsystems, solid waste treatment and liquid waste treatment, would handle TRU, low-level, hazardous, and mixed wastes. Initial sorting of wastes would be performed at the source of generation. Wastes would be processed to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State statutes and regulations, as well as DOE Orders.

For solid waste treatment, as illustrated in Figure E.3.2.1–1, nonnuclear material, such as stainless steel, would be processed to form unclassified shapes and then be packaged for disposal. In addition, wastes from facility glovebox operations would be sorted, processed, and packaged for disposal. This subsystem contains nondestructive assay systems to assay waste material for Pu content and certify it as low-level or TRU waste. Following appropriate treatment, solid nonhazardous waste would be either disposed of at a permitted sanitary landfill or sent to a commercial recycling center. For liquid waste treatment, as illustrated in Figure E.3.2.1–2, solutions from the residue recovery subsystem would be treated to produce a disposable waste form. Typical processing would include: neutralization, filtration, immobilization, and certification for disposal. This subsystem would also contain the effluent and wastes from laundry facilities. Following appropriate treatment to below permitted levels, aqueous wastes would be discharged to natural drainage channels or permitted outfalls.

Any nonradiological wastes generated from operation would be monitored, collected, and treated, if necessary, before discharge to the environment. Facilities would be provided to treat chemically-contaminated wastewaters to below regulatory requirements before discharge to the environment. Holding tanks would be provided for the wastes. Nonradioactive solid wastes would be recycled where possible or transferred to approved disposal sites in accordance with accepted industrial practices and regulatory requirements.

All fire sprinkler water discharged in process areas during and after a fire would be contained, monitored, sampled, and if required, retained until disposal. Utility wastewater discharges (including cooling system and boiler blowdown) would be treated in an industrial wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge in accordance with applicable environmental standards. The facility design does not include a sanitary treatment plant to treat liquid sanitary waste; rather, the design assumes that such support infrastructure would already be in place.

High-Level Waste. The pit disassembly/conversion facility would not generate any HLW.

Transuranic Waste. TRU waste would be generated from process and facility operations, equipment decontamination, failed equipment, and used tools. Numerous processes, including those directly supporting pit disassembly and conversion, residue recovery, and analytical laboratory operation, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce used HEPA filters, retired gloveboxes, glovebox sweepings, failed equipment, declassified components, contaminated wipes and rags, combustibles, used vacuum pump oil, and other process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as TRU waste, they would be appropriately treated and stored until final disposal (assumed to be WIPP).

Transuranic waste would be treated in a waste handling facility to form grout or a compact solid waste. Should any liquid TRU waste be generated, it would be treated with the remaining TRU sludge being solidified. Treated TRU waste products would be packaged, assayed, and certified to meet the waste acceptance criteria of WIPP or alternative treatment level. Assuming WIPP is determined to be a suitable repository for these wastes, pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 191 and 40 CFR 268 and depending on decisions made in the ROD associated with the supplemental EIS being prepared for the proposed continued phased development of WIPP for disposal of TRU waste, these wastes would be transported to WIPP for disposal.

Mixed Transuranic Waste. A very small quantity of solid mixed TRU waste, mainly protective clothing and radiological survey waste from the waste handling facility, would be generated annually during operations. This mixed TRU waste would be primarily generated from activities at the waste handling/management facilities. Mixed TRU waste would be packaged and shipped to another DOE waste management facility for temporary storage, pending final treatment and disposal in accordance with the site-specific treatment plan that was developed to comply with the *Federal Facility Compliance Act*. Current plans call for disposal at WIPP.

Low-Level Waste. [Text deleted.] Numerous processes, including those directly supporting pit disassembly and conversion, residue recovery, and analytical laboratory operation, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce contaminated operator clothing, gloves, wipes, shoe covers, and process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as LLW, they would be treated by sorting, separation, concentration, and size reduction processes. Should any liquid LLW be generated, it would be treated with the remaining LLW sludge being solidified. Final LLW products would be surveyed and disposed of onsite or offsite in a shallow burial site.

Mixed Low-Level Waste. A very small quantity of liquid and solid mixed LLW, mainly protective clothing and radiological survey waste from the waste handling facility, would be generated annually during operations. This mixed LLW would be primarily generated from activities at the waste handling/management facilities. Any mixed LLW would be stored onsite on an interim basis until treatment, disposal, or offsite shipment in accordance with the site-specific treatment plan.

Hazardous Waste. Many of the pit disassembly/conversion facility processes would generate hazardous waste. This would include chemical makeup and reagents for support activities, lubricants and oils for process and support equipment, and used solvent rags. The liquid and solid hazardous waste would be collected and stored onsite on an interim basis. The hazardous waste would be recycled, or stored and packaged for offsite treatment or disposal at offsite commercial RCRA-permitted facilities.

Nonhazardous (Sanitary) Waste. Liquid nonhazardous sanitary waste generated in the facility would be transferred to the sanitary waste system for treatment. Solid nonhazardous waste, such as domestic trash, office waste, cafeteria wastes, clean non-Pu wastes, and industrial wastes from utility and maintenance operations, would be transported to a permitted sanitary landfill for disposal.

Nonhazardous (Other) Waste. Other liquid nonhazardous waste generated from facilities support operations (for example, cooling system blowdown and evaporator condensate) would be collected in a catch tank and sampled before being reclaimed for other recycle use or release to the environment. The facility design includes stormwater retention ponds with the necessary NPDES monitoring equipment. Runoff within the main facility area would be collected separately, routed to the stormwater collection ponds, then sampled and analyzed before discharge to the natural drainage channels (dry site) or river (wet site). If the runoff was contaminated, it would be treated in the process wastewater treatment system. Runoff outside of the main facility area would be discharged directly into the natural drainage channel or river.

E.3.2.2 Plutonium Conversion Facility

The design of the Pu conversion facility would place great emphasis on the minimization of both liquid and solid wastes. Where generation of a waste could not be avoided, methods would be pursued to recycle the waste, as well as any process reagents. In general terms, waste management of the Pu conversion facility would include waste handling and treatment operations for processing the various wastes in aqueous, organic liquid, or solid form generated directly from Pu conversion operations or from related site activities.

Table E.3.2.2–1 presents the estimated annual waste volumes during construction and operation of the Pu conversion facility. As illustrated in Figure E.3.2.2–1, waste management capabilities would be provided to monitor, treat, and handle radioactive wastes, industrial and chemical wastes, and sanitary and stormwater wastes. The treated effluent from utility, process and sanitary wastewater treatment would be reclaimed to be used as cooling system makeup water.

The radioactive and nonradioactive waste management capabilities that would be provided to handle the generated wastes would consist of the Process Building, Liquid Waste Treatment Facility, Long-Term Waste Storage Building, and a Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Process Building would have space for handling and processing surplus fissile material into the accepted long- term storage form. It would also have space for support operations, including material control and accountability, safety systems, waste handling and management, repackaging, and assay and analysis. Liquid wastes collected from processing areas would be treated by the Liquid Waste Treatment Facility through neutralization, precipitation, and volume reduction via evaporation. Any sludge produced would be immobilized and packaged for disposal, while evaporated water would be recycled for use in the utility systems. The Long-Term Waste Storage Building would provide interim storage/staging for hazardous and low-level wastes. Hazardous waste would be transported from there to an approved offsite RCRA-permitted treatment and disposal facility. LLW would be transported to a DOE LLW disposal facility. In general, the wastes would be converted to either water meeting effluent standards, grouted cement, or compacted solid waste as final form products for disposal. The waste treatment processing would also perform equipment and waste container decontamination operations.

Following receipt and unpackaging of the surplus non-pit Pu, the initial phase of the processing would be material management, which would provide the interface between receiving and processing, and repackaging and storage. Material management would include sampling, nondestructive assay, feed segregation, and feed and product preparation. The wastes generated from the shipping and receiving function and the materials management function would consist of decontamination solutions, damaged primary containers, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and process wastewater.

The direct processing steps within the Pu conversion facility would include separation, oxidation/wash and calcination, and repackaging of the oxide products in their final form prior to disposition. The separation function would use aqueous processing, including dissolution, extraction or ion exchange, precipitation, and calcination operations. The oxidation/wash function would consist of oxidizing carbonaceous components in scrap feeds, providing additional size reduction, and leaching Pu from the insoluble residue. The calcination function would convert impure feeds by oxidizing reactive metals and carbonaceous material and stabilizing the material to a uniform size and composition that would meet long-term storage criteria. The repackaging function would entail containerization and interim storage for the oxide products from the recovery processes, as well as for the surplus metal and oxides from existing facilities, in accordance with safe storage criteria.

Waste management involves the collection, assaying, sorting, treating, packaging, storing, and shipping of radioactive, hazardous, and mixed wastes generated by Pu conversion operations, and hazardous and nonhazardous waste from the support facilities. Wastes would be processed to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal and State statutes and regulations and DOE Orders.

For solid waste treatment, initial sorting of wastes would be performed at the source of generation and would involve treatment by a variety of processes to ensure regulatory compliance. Nondestructive assay systems would be provided to assay waste materials for Pu content and certify the waste as low-level or TRU. For liquid waste treatment, solutions from the various process functions would be treated to produce a disposable waste form. Processing capabilities would include: neutralization, filtration, precipitation, concentration by evaporation, immobilization, and packaging/certification for disposal. The radioactive liquid waste would be processed and recycled to the maximum extent possible at the point of generation. Following appropriate treatment to below permitted levels, aqueous wastes would be discharged to natural drainage channels or permitted outfalls.

Any nonradiological wastes generated from operation would be monitored, collected, and treated, if necessary, before discharge to the environment. Facilities would be provided to treat chemically contaminated wastewaters to below regulatory requirements before discharge to the environment. Holding tanks would be provided for the wastes. Nonradioactive solid wastes would be recycled where possible or transferred to approved disposal sites in accordance with accepted industrial practices and regulatory requirements.

All fire sprinkler water discharged in process areas during and after a fire would be contained, monitored, sampled, and if required, retained until disposal. Utility wastewater discharges, including cooling system and boiler blowdown, would be treated in an industrial wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge in accordance with applicable environmental standards. The facility design includes a sanitary treatment plant to treat liquid sanitary wastes.

High-Level Waste. The Pu conversion facility would not generate any HLW.

Transuranic Waste. TRU wastes would be generated from process and facility operations, equipment decontamination, failed equipment, and used tools. Numerous processes, including those directly supporting surplus Pu conversion and final waste form production, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce used HEPA filters, retired gloveboxes and leaded gloves, glovebox sweepings, failed equipment, contaminated wipes and rags, combustibles, used hydraulic fluids, and other process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as TRU waste, they would be appropriately treated and stored until final disposal.

Transuranic wastes would be treated in a waste handling facility to form grout or a compact solid waste. Treated TRU waste products would be packaged, assayed, and certified to meet the waste acceptance criteria of the WIPP or alternative treatment level. Assuming WIPP is determined to be a suitable repository for these wastes, pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 191 and 40 CFR 268 and depending on decisions made in the ROD associated with the supplemental EIS being prepared for the proposed continued phased development of WIPP for disposal of TRU waste, these wastes would be transported to WIPP for disposal.

Mixed Transuranic Waste. A small quantity of solid mixed TRU waste, mainly protective clothing and radiological survey waste, would be generated annually during operations. This mixed TRU waste would be primarily generated from activities at the waste handling/management facilities. Mixed TRU would be packaged and shipped to another DOE waste management facility for temporary storage, pending final treatment and disposal in accordance with the site-specific treatment plan that was developed to comply with the *Federal Facility Compliance Act* of 1992. Current plans call for disposal at WIPP.

Low-Level Waste. [Text deleted.] Numerous processes, including those directly supporting surplus Pu conversion and final waste form production, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce contaminated operator clothing, gloves, wipes, shoe covers, and process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as LLW, they would be treated by sorting, separation, concentration and size reduction processes.

Any liquid LLW would be treated and the remaining LLW sludge would be solidified. Final LLW products would be surveyed and disposed of in an onsite or offsite DOE LLW disposal facility.

Mixed Low-Level Waste. A very small quantity of liquid and solid mixed LLW would be generated annually during operations. Liquid mixed LLW could originate from potentially contaminated lubricants and hydraulic fluids used for material handling equipment. Solid mixed LLW would be made up of wipes laden with contaminated oils and hydraulic fluids. Any mixed LLW would be stored onsite on an interim basis until treatment, disposal, or offsite shipment in accordance with the site-specific treatment plan that was developed to comply with the *Federal Facility Compliance Act* of 1992.

Hazardous Waste. Many of the Pu conversion facility processes would generate hazardous waste. This waste would include chemical makeup and reagents for support activities, lubricants and oils for process and support equipment, and used solvent rags. The liquid and solid hazardous waste would be collected at the facility and stored on an interim basis. The hazardous wastes would be recycled, or stored and packaged for offsite treatment or disposal at commercial RCRA-permitted facilities.

Nonhazardous (Sanitary) Waste. Nonhazardous sanitary liquid wastes generated in the facility would be transferred to the sanitary waste treatment plant for processing. Nonhazardous solid wastes, such as domestic trash, office waste, cafeteria wastes, clean non-Pu wastes, and industrial wastes from utility and maintenance operations, would be hauled to a permitted sanitary landfill for disposal.

Nonhazardous (Other) Waste. Other nonhazardous liquid wastes generated from facilities support operations (for example, cooling system blowdown and evaporator condensate) would be collected in a catch tank and sampled before being reclaimed for other recycle use or release to the environment. The facility design includes stormwater retention ponds with the necessary NPDES monitoring equipment. Runoff within the main facility area would be collected separately, routed to the stormwater collection ponds, and then sampled and analyzed before discharge to the natural drainage channels (dry site) or river (wet site). If the runoff was contaminated, it would be treated in the process wastewater treatment system. Runoff outside of the main facility area would be discharged directly into the natural drainage channel or river.

E.3.2.3 Generic Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility

The design of the generic MOX fuel fabrication facility would place great emphasis on the minimization of both liquid and solid wastes. Where generation of a waste could not be avoided, methods would be pursued to recycle the waste. In general terms, the waste management of the generic MOX fuel fabrication facility would include waste handling and treatment operations for processing the various wastes in aqueous, organic liquid, or solid form generated directly from MOX fuel fabrication operations or from related site activities.

Table E.3.2.3–1 presents the estimated annual waste volumes during construction and operation of the generic MOX fuel fabrication facility. Waste management capabilities would be provided to monitor, treat, and handle radioactive, industrial and chemical, and sanitary and stormwater wastes. The treated effluent from utility, process, and sanitary wastewater treatment would be reclaimed to be used as cooling system makeup water.

The fuel fabrication process would consist of the purification and conditioning of plutonium dioxide (PuO_2) that does not meet specifications; blending of PuO_2 and uranium dioxide; fabrication of fuel pellets; fabrication of fuel rods; assembly of fuel bundles; recycling of Pu-bearing scrap and materials from pellets, rods, and bundles that do not meet requirements; and management of wastes generated throughout the fuel fabrication process. The wastes would include TRU, low-level, mixed, hazardous, and nonhazardous wastes. The radioactive and nonradioactive waste management capabilities provided to handle these wastes would be located in the Waste Management Building adjacent to the Receiving and Storage Building and the Fuel Fabrication Building. The waste treatment processes would include assay examination, sorting, separation, concentration, size reduction, special treatment, and thermal treatment. The waste would be converted to either water meeting effluent standards, grouted cement, or compacted solid waste as final form products for disposal. The waste treatment processing would also perform equipment and waste container decontamination operations.

Waste would be generated during each step of the MOX fuel fabrication. As illustrated in Figures E.3.2.3–1 and E.3.2.3–2, the waste management process would involve the collection, assaying, sorting, treating, packaging, storing, and shipping of radioactive, hazardous, and mixed wastes from the Pu operations, and hazardous and nonhazardous wastes from the support facilities. Initial sorting of solid waste would be performed at the generation source. Solid waste would be treated by a variety of processes to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements. The treatment processes include passivation for reactive metals. Waste products would be immobilized and packaged to meet DOT and DOE requirements. Liquid organic waste would be separated and dispositioned, as would solid organic waste. In addition, radioactive liquid waste would be neutralized, filtered, precipitated, concentrated by evaporation, immobilized, and packaged for appropriate disposal, while mixed LLW would be stored until a decision is made to allow disposal as LLW following appropriate treatment. Mixed TRU waste would be handled like other TRU wastes. Finally, solid, nonhazardous, and aqueous and gaseous wastes would be treated in conformance with standard industrial practice and regulatory requirements. Solid nonhazardous waste would either be disposed of in a permitted sanitary landfill or sent to a commercial recycle center. Aqueous waste that was below regulatory limits would be discharged through permitted outfalls. Gaseous waste that was below regulatory limits following treatment would be released to the atmosphere.

All of the nonradioactive waste generated from operation would be strictly monitored, completely collected, and appropriately treated, if necessary, before discharge to the environment. Facilities would be provided to treat chemically-contaminated wastewaters before discharge to the environment. Holding tanks would be provided for the waste. Solid nonradioactive waste would be recycled, where possible, or transferred to approved disposal sites in accordance with accepted industrial practices.

All fire sprinkler water discharged in process areas during and after a fire would be contained, monitored, sampled, and if required, retained until disposal. Utility wastewater (including cooling system and boiler blowdown) would be treated in an industrial wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge in accordance with applicable environmental standards. The facility design includes a sanitary treatment plant to treat liquid sanitary waste.

High-Level Waste. The generic MOX fuel fabrication facility would not generate any HLW.

Transuranic Waste. TRU waste would be generated from process and facility operations, equipment decontamination, failed equipment, and used tools. Numerous processes, including those directly supporting the Pu oxide purification, MOX fuel fabrication, fuel pellet/rod/bundle handling, material recycle, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce used ventilation air filters, resins, and Pu oxide sweepings, as well as contaminated operator clothing, gloves, glove boxes, tools, wipes and rags, shoe covers, and other process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as TRU waste, they would be appropriately treated and stored until final disposal.

The TRU waste would be treated in a waste handling facility to form grout or a compact solid waste. Treated TRU waste products would be packaged, assayed, and certified to meet the waste acceptance criteria of the WIPP or alternative treatment level. Assuming WIPP is determined to be a suitable repository for these wastes, pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 191 and 40 CFR 268 and depending on decisions made in the ROD associated with the supplemental EIS being prepared for the proposed continued phased development of WIPP for disposal of TRU waste, these wastes would be transported to WIPP for disposal.

Mixed Transuranic Waste. A very small quantity of solid mixed TRU waste, mainly protective clothing and radiological survey water, would be generated annually during operations. This solid mixed TRU waste would be primarily generated from activities at the Waste Management Building. Mixed TRU waste would be packaged and shipped to another DOE waste management facility for temporary storage, pending final treatment and disposal in accordance with the site treatment plan that was developed to comply with the *Federal Facility Compliance Act*. Current plans call for disposal at WIPP.

Low-Level Waste. [Text deleted.] Numerous processes, including those directly supporting the Pu oxide purification, MOX fuel fabrication, fuel pellet/rod/bundle handling, and material recycling, and those managing the various waste streams, would produce contaminated operator clothing, gloves, tools, wipes and rags, shoe covers, and process equipment. Following characterization, these wastes would be handled, treated, and disposed of according to their level of contamination. If characterized as LLW, they would be treated by sorting, separation, concentration, and size-reduction processes. Any liquid LLW would be treated with the remaining LLW sludge being solidified. Final LLW products would be surveyed and disposed of in a DOE or commercial LLW disposal facility.

Mixed Low-Level Waste. A very small quantity of solid mixed LLW, mainly protective clothing and radiological survey waste, would be generated annually during operations. This mixed LLW would be primarily generated from activities at the Waste Management Building. Any mixed LLW would be stored onsite on an interim basis until treatment, disposal, or offsite shipment in accordance with the site treatment plan that was developed to comply with the *Federal Facility Compliance Act.*

Hazardous Waste. Many of the generic MOX fuel fabrication facility processes would generate hazardous waste. This waste would include chemical makeup and reagents for support activities, and lubricants and oils for process and support equipment. Liquid waste would include cleaning solvents, vacuum pump oils, film processing fluids, hydraulic fluids from mechanical equipment, antifreeze solutions, and paint. Solid waste would include lead packing, used wipes and rags contaminated with oils, lubricants, and cleaning solvents. The liquid and solid hazardous wastes would be collected at the facility and stored on an interim basis. The hazardous waste would be recycled, or stored and packaged for offsite treatment and disposal at commercial RCRA-permitted facilities.

Nonhazardous (Sanitary) Waste. Liquid nonhazardous sanitary waste generated in the facility would be transferred to the sanitary waste system for treatment. Solid nonhazardous waste, such as domestic trash and office waste, would be hauled to a permitted sanitary landfill for disposal.

Nonhazardous (Other) Waste. Liquid nonhazardous waste generated from support operations (for example, cooling system blowdown and evaporated condensate) would be collected in a catch tank and sampled before being reclaimed for other recycle use or release to the environment. The facility design includes stormwater retention ponds with the necessary NPDES monitoring equipment. Runoff within the main facility area would be collected separately, routed to the stormwater collection ponds, and then sampled and analyzed before discharge to the natural drainage channels (dry site) or river (wet site). If the runoff was contaminated, it would be treated in the process wastewater treating system. Runoff outside of the main facility area would be discharged directly into the natural drainage channel or river.